## FIRST DAY OF RACING

FALL MEETING OF DRIVING CLUB BEGINS THIS AFTERNOON.

List of the Starters in the Events-Albatross to Pace Against a Record.

The fall meeting of the Indianapolis Driving Club begins to-day. With the great number of entries, nearly four hundred, the special contests and the participation of the most famous trotters and pacers in the country, the meeting bids fair to be the most successful ever given in Indiana. Only one thing, the officers of the driving club say, can prevent this, and that is bad Berlin, Wis weather. The track is in superb condition, and if it should not be disturbed by rain there is reason to believe that several world's records will be broken during the

week. In addition to the advertised races for to-day, the special attraction, to which much interest attaches, is the effort of the pacing horse Albatross to beat his record of 1:00% and 2:09% under saddle. This horse is ridden by Miss Edna Harris, a little miss but twelve years old, and weighing but fifty pounds. Albatross will go again on Thursday. The other events for to-day are the 2:30 trot, the 2:25 pace, the 2:50 trot for two-year-olds and the 2:12 pace. Famous

horses will start in all these classes.

To-morrow Directly, the wonderful pacing colt, will go to beat his and the world's record as well of 2:10% for two-year-olds, made at Chicago week before last. On Wednesday comes one of the great events of the meeting, the attempt of Alix, 2:0614, to beat the world's record of 2:04 for trotters, made by Nancy Hanks. The horsemen who are in the city are confident that, with a good track, she will be able to do this. On Thursday comes off the match race for a purse of \$5,000 between the great Robert J. (2:06%) and Joe Patchen (2:06.) If Patchen can beat Robert J. he will be the greatest stallion in the world. Trains of electric cars will be run to the races every few minutes on both the Illinois-street and College-avenue lines, and special trains on the Monon as well. The races will begin each day at 1:30 p. m.

### OUT AT THE TRACK.

Quin Did Not Interfere with Its Condition-Arrivals.

The rain yesterday afternoon made the race track so muddy that none of the horses that arrived had an opportunity to try their speed. The fair grounds presents a lively appearance now, with several hundred race horses and the small army of grooms and attendants necessary for their proper care. After the rain was over the woods in the neighborhood of the stables was full of blanketed horses being led around for exercises in lieu of the track exercises which the rain spoiled for them. All of the track stables are filled, and most of the exhibition barns near the grand stand have been thrown open for the accommodation of the horses. Horses continued to arrive all day yesterday. Among the men who arrived were Jack Curry, with John G. Taylor's stable of thirteen horses, from St. Louis. In this stable is the famous Joe Patchen, who will start in the match against Robert J. (2:03%) next Thursday. Richard Curtis, the driver and owner of Pamilco, the horse that died last Friday, arrived with three horses. Other arrivals were the Keystone stock farm, of Omaha, Neb.; the Woodline farm, Fullerton. Neb., two horses; Joe Thayer, of Lexington, Ky., with Borrel, the winner of the \$10,000 futurity at Terre Haute; G. and C. P. Cecil, of Danville, Ky.; Doug Thomas, of Paris, Ky.; W. G. Young and Bowerman Bros., of Lexington, Ky.; L. A. Scearce, of Lebanon, Ky.; George Starr, of Terre Haute; Monroe Saulisbury, of Pleasanton, Cal., with his famous string, among them Alix, Directly, Flying Jib and Rockaby; William Marvin, of the Marvin stock farm, Odell, Ill.; J. B. Waltham, of Louisville, Ky.; Ben Johnson, of Bards-town, Ky., and J. E. Bush, of Louisville, Ky. The famous saddle pacer, Albatross, with his young rider, Edna Harris, arrived during the day. The rain yesterday was not enough to injure the track for to-day's races, and if it does not rain to-day the horsemen expect the track to be in good condition for record breaking.

## THE ENTRIES TO-DAY.

The 2:12 Pace Will Be a Strong Feature of the Card. -2:30 Class, Trotting, \$1,000 .-

The following are the starters in to-day's Belle of Macon, s. m., H. Waterman, jr., Baron Jean, br. s., C. B. Fletcher, Indianapolis. Baroness Russell, b. m., Riverside Park Belva B., b. m., R. Barrett, Knightstown, Chicago Belle, b. m., D. W. Ryan, Chi-Cola M., br. m., Kilburg & Jacobs, Monticello, Ind. Dora H., b. f., H. B. O'Hair, Paris, Ill. Electric King, Riverview Farm Com-pany, Fort Wayne, Ind. Eva Clay, gr. m., W. H. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind. Fred Wilkes, blk. s., Fred Douglas, Franklin, Ind. Helen, b. m., Oakland stock farm, Tay-Inglenook, Edgewood farm, Terre Haute. Jane, b. m., Ross & Dickerson, Madison, Loami, b. m., Brenneman Bros., Deca-Lemonee, b. f., D. Thomas, Paris, Ky. Liva, b. f., Jewett farm, Jewettsville, Lovelace, br. h., Woodline farm, Fuller-Marea, s. m., Grassland farm, Indianapo-Monte Christo, ch. g., W. Courtwright, Newago, Mich. Nutprince, b. g., D. Thomas, Paris, Ky. Ofelius, b. s., F. J. Williamson, Muncie, Patchmon, b. s., J. C. Willis, Pembroke, Pawling, ch. s., Abdallah Park farm, Cynthiana, O. Red Star, b. h., F. Dickerson, Terre Rolly Ryan, gr. g., J. F. McKinney, Shelbyville, Ky. Senator Boy, s. s., W. K. Orr, Kins-Valse, b. m., W. E. McMillan, Paris, Ill. Vascola, b. f., J. R. Bascom & Son, Sharpsburg, Ky.

-2:25 Class, Pacing, \$1,000.-Allegro, b. m., Charles Kerner, Bing-Barondale, b. h., Woodline farm, Fuller-Bell Hornet, gr. m., Marvin stock farm, Col. Thornton, b. s., R. N. Walthen, Leb-F. M. B. A., rn. g., S. J. Fleming, Terre Florence J., gr. m., W. T. Williams, Wa-Grapevine, gr. c., J. L. and G. J. Whitworth, Nashville, Tenn. Gypsey Queen, b. m., J. R. Bascom & Son, Sharpsburg, Ky. Hal Wood, br. h., Dan Collins, Joplin, Mo. -, Wight & Waterbury, Des Moines, Ia. Joe Hooker, jr., F. J. Gleason, Van Kaiser Wilkes, b. s., Centlivre Bros., Fort Wayne, Ind. Lady Anderson, rn. m., Brenneman Bros., Morelia, b. m., Village farm, East Au-Monbars, blk. s., M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill.

Awaraed Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Minneator, b. m., Adam Schantz, Day-Pattle D., ch. m., H. Waterman, jr., Ma-Rubenstein, --, Laird & Bailey, Mans-Sable Gift, br. s., W. H. Goddard, Mun-Tommie Brown, b. g., T. E. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind. Whirligig, br. f., D. Thomas, Paris, Ky. William V., b. s., J. T. Sweigert, Mun-

Vamie, br. f., J. R. Bascom & Son, Sharpsburg, Ky.
Young Ashland, b. h., John R. Gentry, Hughsville, Mo. -Two-Year-Olds Eligible to 2:50 Class, Trotting, \$600 .-

Ackerland, ch. g., R. C. Curtis, Grendale, Artmoter, b. s., Eugene Mettler, In-Atsego, b. g., Canton stock farm, Joliet, Automatic, ch. c., A. S. Burrows, Chesan-Bella Bells, b. f., Riverside Park farm, Bessie Wilton, b. f., D. Thomas, Paris, Bucyrus, b. f., Bowerman Bros., Lexing-Chappie Woodline, b. f., Woodline farm, Fullerton, Neb. Charley G., b. g., A. F. Glidden, Raleigh, Daniel Wilkes, Edgewood farm, Terre Haute, Ind. De La Matyr, b. c., W. H. Coburn, Indianapolis, Ind. Dorothy Wilkes, ch. f., V. L. Shuler, Minneapolis, Minn. Eagle Pass, rn. g., W. J. Young, Lexington, Ky. Emerson Clark, blk. h., L. H. Van Meter, Springfield, O. Gene Wilton, b. c., M. E. McHenry, Free-Jayphine, ch. f., F. S. Gorton, Chicago. Komine, br. f., Bowerman Brothers, Lex-

Lampton, b. g., J. E. Clay, Paris, Ry. Maria C., ch. f., I. P. Stauer, McGregor, Master Spirit, b. s., A. A. Case, Hamilton. O. Nems, b. f., F. S. Gorton, Chicago. Patsey Boy, Riverside stock farm, Fort Wayne, Ind. Prince Arthur, blk. c., J. W. Arthur, North Manchester, Ind. Sedohr, blk. c., A. G. Hancock, Chicago. Valley Joe, b. f., J. R. Bascom & Son, Sharpsburg, Kv.

-2:12 Pace; Purse, \$1,000.-Coleridge, b. h., Hardy & Custer, Logansport, Ind.

Direction, blk. s., Budd Doble, Chicago.
Christo Queen, b. m., W. J. Young, Lex-Jack Bowers, b. g., V. L. Weakley, Mans-Menegain, br. m., S. E. Sanders, Kemp-Blairwood, b. s., George Fuller, Nashville, Bullmont, g. g., J. G. Taylor, St. Louis, Two Strike, g. g., W. A. Paxton, Omaha, Nyannis, b. s., C. F. Emery, Cieveland, O. Turco, b. h., Jewett farm, Jewettsville, Nellie O., s. m., M. Kearns, Springfield, O. Rowdy Joe, rn. g., Fred Blatter, Mex-Josle B., b. m., J. D. Grover, George-Ed Easton, br. s., Village farm, Buffalo, Cambridge Girl, ch. m., V. Sell, Cambridge City, Ind.

#### TERRE HAUTE RACES. Many Noted Horses Entered for the

Contest Next Week. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 2.-The entries for the annual meeting of the Terre Haute Trotting Association to be held next week are now all in and the programme has been arranged. As in former years the meeting will bring together the horses that have been going the fast miles in the various circuits, it being generally accepted that Terre Haute is the assembling place for the horses that will go to Lexington and Nashville, where the season proper comes to an end. There are twentyone eligible to start for the Clark's Horse Review stake, worth \$18,727, on Tuesday, the 11th, and among them Nellie A., the phenomenal B. B. P., Baron Dillon, Axinite, Billy Parks, Silurian and Perriwinkle. The \$2,650 consolation purse for this race will be trotted for on Friday.

In the class races all are fast and have large fields. There are twelve entries in the 2:23 trot, the slowest class of the meetting, eighteen in the 2:16 trot, thirteen in the 2:17 pace, seventeen in the 2:18 trot, seven in the 2:21 trot, twelve in the 2:14 trot, thirteen in the 2:13 pace and eleven in the 2:15 pace. The free-for-all pace will eclipse the former great pacing races on this track, the Hal Pointer-B. B. contest, Hal Pointer-Direct struggle and the world-beating race between Mascot, Flying Jib beating race between Mascot, Flying Jib and Guy, where Mascot made the record of 2:04. In the race for Thursday, the 13th, the entries are Joe Patchen, Hal Pointer, John R. Gentry, Rubenstein, Mascot, Reflector, Flying Jib and Doc Sperry.

The entries in the free-for-all trot on Friday are Ryland T., Nightingale, Pixley, Phoebe Wilkes, Greenleaf, Azote, Kremlin and Lord Clinton. This will be Kremlin's first appearance this year, but Bitters has the horse, which, Hickok says, has more speed than Alix or Directum on has more speed than Alix or Directum on edge for a great race. In the 2:10 trot are Nightingale, Walter E., Ballona, Ellard, Phoebe Wilkes, Greenleaf, Azote and Magnolia. In the 2:12 trot are Rex Americus, David B., Ballona, Ellard, William Penn, Dandy Jim, Commodore Porter and Lee's Pilot. Sixty-six, Strontia, Miss Nelson, Courier and either Judge Fisher or Prince Herschel will be among the start. Prince Herschel will be among the starters in the 2:14 trot. The 2:11 pace is made up as follows: Star Pointer, Kittle B., Rocker, Kissel's Dallas, Coleridge, Rowdy Joe, Alti, Frank Egan and Steel Prince. The association has made conditional offers for record breaking by Alix, Robert J. (who is barred from the free-for-all pace) and Fantasy. Both Salesbury and Hamilton are known to be of the belief that their horses are most likely to make new world's records over the track where Nancy Hanks and Mascot made the 2:04 mark for trotting and pacing in September, 1892. The offer of the association is so much money for each fraction of a second knocked off the world's record. Alix will be sent on Wednesday, Robert J. on Friday and Fantasy to beat the world's four-year-old record on Thursday. Harry Loper is to be starter. The judges will be E. C. Lewis, of Ottawa, Ill., Clem Creveling, of St. Louis, and John L. Patterson, of this city. Some figures obtained from the Vigo Agricultural Society in regard to its three large futurities a fortnight ago will show how much profit there was in them for the society. The four-year-old, won by Silicon, amounted to \$22,150. It was guaranteed to be worth \$11,000, and half of the excess, as was advertised to the nominators, was to be given to the first horse, and the other half to be retained by the society. Silicon got \$5,000 and \$5,575 added money, \$10,575 in all, and the society got 35,575 from this purse. The three-year-old purse in which Nellie A. won first money was guaranteed to be worth \$11,500, the excess to be divided as above. The excess was \$780, which made Nellie A.'s earnings 5,390 and the society's \$39). The two-yearold purse was guaranteed to be (worth \$10,-000, no more no less. It paid in \$9,335, and the society lost \$6% on it. The total recelpts from the three nurses for entry money were \$43,765 and the payments to the winning horsemen were \$38.465, leaving a balance to the society of \$5,300. The society paid \$2,050 for advertising the fouryear-old purse, \$2,150 for the three-year-old and \$1,100 for the two-year-old, or a total of \$5,300, so that the amount paid to horses and for advertising exactly equaled the amount paid in.

The World's Harness Record.

Back in the days of Flora Temple, Dexter and other kings and queens of the equine world marks were set for harness records which the good people of those days believed would stand for eternity. But gradually the mark has been cut down. Newcomers have clipped off seconds and fractions of seconds, until the mark of the peerless Nancy Hanks was reached, and nere all efforts to better her record were failures until yesterday. To Robert J., although a lateral-gaited animal, belongs the honor of trailing the cotors of Nancy Hanks behind the sulky wheel. Pneumatic tires, ball bearings, improved harness and honest drivers and trainers have accom-plished a wonderful feat. The new mark of 2:03% has been reached. It seems im-possible at this time that the mark will ever again be touched. Yet history teaches us that nothing is impossible, even on a trotting track.

## New Telephone Directory.

The Central Union Telephone Company is preparing to issue a new directory. Parcontemplating putting in telephones who desire their names to appear in this directory should make application before Sept. 10. Write E. M. JACKSON, Manager,

Bright eyes, regular features and a graceful figure fall to produce their due effect if the complexion is defaced with pimples or blotches or the skin is rough or harsh. To remedy these defects use Glenn's Sulphur Hill's Hair Dye restores the tinge of

## VON HOLST ON DEBS

ARRAIGNMENT OF ENEMIES OF LAW DURING THE RECENT STRIKE.

Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Hopkins Condemned and Pullman's Model Town Pronounced Un-American.

Prof. H. Von Holst, head professor of history at the University of Chicago, has an article of 14,000 words in the September Journal of Political Economy on the recent strike. It is entitled: "Are We Awakened?" It is a strong article and will undoubtedly provoke much discussion. The following abstract from the advance sheets will give as fair an idea of Professor Von Holst's argument as is possible by means of so brief a resume of the article:

"Truthfulness is what nations, like individuals, need above all things. A nation that is truthful toward itself can weather any storm, outlive and overcome any crisis. Are we possessed of this quality to the degree required to secure our future? On the 13th of July the Chicago Herald, commenting on the assassination of President Carnot and anarchy in general in Europe, wrote: 'Our healthful soil and atmosphere will not nourish it.' I cannot help thinking the time ill chosen for congratulating ourselves upon our healthfulness, for the more earnestly I have tried to grasp the situation the more have I become convinced that we are fast drifting into a more appalling crisis even than the civil war. Secession was merely a political rebellion. The only question at issue was a purely political one of union or nonunion. The abolition of slavery, though in the strict sense of the word necessary, was merely an incident to this political ques-

tion, resorted to as a means to an end. "At present nothing less than the preservation of society is at issue. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand will not only deem this assertion extravagant, but dismiss it at once as a self-evident absurdity. Still it is as demonstrable a fact as any proposition of Euclid. If the vital principle is extinguished death ensues. The extinction of the vital principle of society, however, is the task organized labor is systematically working at, and a large majority of the people are more or less winking at it from lack of discernment, from fuddled sentimentalism, from self-absorbed indolence, or from moral nervelessness. The highest type of commonwealth conceivable to the human mind is that in which the rule of men is wholly supplanted by the government of law in the sense: First, that no authority is possessed by the rulers except as organs of the law; second, that all the members of the commonwealth are equally and absolutely sub-

AT WAR WITH LAW. "For more than a century it has been the proudest boast of the Americans that the United States is a commonwealth of this type. This is fast becoming a thing of the past, and will soon be entirely so, unless the people finally awake to the fact that organized labor is declaring a war to the knife upon the central principle of the government of law. Ever bolder does it unfurl the banner of anarchy, and the worst kind of anarchy-socialistic anarchy. under the guise of a government of law and under the protection of the law. It does so in perfect good faith-though some of the leaders may be and probably are conscious self-seeking demagogues of the lowest order-and just that constitutes the appalling danger. With unfeigned moral ndignation it laughs to scorn as a vile and nonsensical calumny the accusation that it is striving to blast the very bedrock on which the social structure rests, and the unfeigned indignation incites it to redouble the efforts of its suicidal madness, to dig the mines deeper and charge them heavier. The gravity of the last onset of organized labor is mostly conceived to lie in the riots, with all their attendant crimes, including arson and manslaughter in the first degree (or even murder?), and the President is pointed to with pride for having called out the troops against the rioters. Though undoubtedly of the gravest import in themselves considered, especially as a symptom, the disturbances have certainly been a blessing in disguise if they have at last taught the people as well as labor that fire will burn-rather an old fact, but apparently quite forgotten by both, though for a long time not a year has passed without some impressive reminders of it. As to the latter-great God! has it come to this, that this Nation of nearly seventy millions—the last hope of mankind—the Nation which a generation ago fought to a successful end the greatest civil war recorded in history-thinks it has reason exultingly to congratulate itself and to proclaim with a deafening flourish of trumpets as a glorious feat that its chief magistrate has had the nerve to put down a rebellious mob of a few thousands too cow-ardly to face a single volley, to stand its ground against a single bayonet charge, to build a single barricade? Is not this in it-self a most startling sign of the times? By thus extolling Grover Cleveland you insult him and yourselves, the whole American

HOT ONE FOR ALTGELD. "Has the rottenness of our political life reached such a degree as to necessitate the presumption that all the men in the high offices will prove recreant to the trust they hold from the people, or even, like Governor Altgeld, will, under the guise of defending the constitutional rights of the State, become open abettors of criminal lawlessness? In the name of the great shades of the founders of the Republic and those hundred thousands who sleep on the Southern battlefields, let us not pillory ourselves before the whole world by raisng a triumphant hue and cry over what passes as a matter of course in every country on the face of the earth. Can we read this with any degree of candor without being steeped in humiliation and feeling like hiding our faces in shame and dismay? It might even well be questioned whether we have cause to look with unmixed satisfaction upon the course of those who were from the first irrevocably de-termined to uphold the majesty of the law at any price and have ultimately vindiated it. Many influential newspapers have highly commended the sublime patience and leniency of the troops. future will reveal whether this sublime patience and leniency have not in truth been cruelty to the deluded as well as a wrong to their victim-society. If powder and lead had been made 'o speak the first time the actions of the duly forewarned rioters called for that argument the riotous spirit would have been so effectually quelled that it would probably not again have come to a head for a good number of years. As it is, the rloters have unquestionably been intimidated for the mo-

"But however that may be, a very few minutes of honest reflection ought to convince every discerning man that the rioters and their crimes were the least alarming elements in the riots considered as a symp tom. In a number of places State officials and municipal authorities did their very best to shield the lawbreakers and block the way of the legal avengers of the law; the Mayor of the metropolis of the interior found it necessary to administer a public official reminder, coupled with a threat of instantaneous dismissal, that the police are not paid for treating incendiary rioters to encouraging smiles; it was publicly charged that stern threats by the general in comto make the Mayor of the second city of the Union do his duty, and his demand that the officer give the lie to this base calumny elicited an evasive diplomatic reply which by inference, looks more like a corrobora tion of the accusation than the denial asked for; the federal Senate looked on for days ere it voiced ever louder call of public opinion by formally indorsing the President's vindication of the law, and then the very Senator who introduced the resolution tried to tack a sweet sop for "labor" to it, and thereby pour a pail full of water into his glass of wine; the House of Representatives held its peace until all was practically over, and, according to the Nation, only the rule requiring the reference of the firebrand resolutions of the Populists to a committee saved us from incendlary speeches by our lawmakers, and when at last a resolution indorsing the President's course was adopted twenty-seven votes were recorded against it; and, to cap the climax, the Governor of the great State of Illinois, in the face of the fact that savage anarchy was holding complete sway on many railroad tracks in Chicago and other places, dared twice to protest with emphasis against the President's doing his duty as 'unnecessary' and 'unjustifiable,' and to accuse officials of federal judiciary of 'political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the State government,' while his own impertinent epistles fairly bristled with patent untruths and demagogical perversions of the facts; these are facts of in-finitely greater and more awful import than the rebellious uprising of some thousands

of miscreants and their crimes. To com-

moral courage to spurn the mendacious

subterfuge of absolving the virtuous peo-ple of responsibility for the shortcomings of the men in office. So long as the people have not the candor to confess to themselves that upon them rests the ultimate re-sponsibility for all that is foul in our political life, and consequently also for all the evil influences exercised by what is foul in our political life upon our social conditions, we must go on drifting from bad to worse. "That is, of course, not saying that the wickedness of politicians is a myth, and that there is no need of guarding against their wiles. Governor Altgeld alone is in himself an invincible host to prevent us from falling into this mistake. Lack of space forbids any extensive examination of his two manifestoes. Nor is there any necessity for it, for nobody possessed of the

slightest knowledge of the Constitution and the laws, and not predetermined from political reasons to side with him, will concede that they can lay claim to the dignity of a constitutional argument. (Professor Von Holst here gives the legal proof of the President's powers and duties.) "In that case their forefathers under the Articles of Confederation had a federal government worthier the name than we. MORE SERIOUS THAN RIDICULE. "A day or two after the publication of Governor Altgeld's two letters to the President a Chicago newspaper reported a high federal official from Illinois as saying:

'Governor Altgeld is determined to make an ass of himself.' As I do not wish to be suspected of standing sponsor to the language I should, in spite of my hearty indorsement of the sentiment, refrain from the quotation if I had not met with so many people who, because of the very forcibleness of the language, were of the opinion that the letters might be dismissed with this criticism of ten words. Events soon made it fearfully apparent how serious an error of judgment this was. It is a question of the gravest public concern, extending far beyond the immediate issue and the boundary lines of the State, if in such times a Governor makes 'an ass of himself' on such questions. The President could not only do his duty despite the protests, but he also could and did silence the Governor by a few brief sentences that admitted of no answer. But he could not undo the mischlef done by the letters, nor could Governor Altgeld himself, though he were ever so anxious to do so. 'Labor' and labor's abettors, in and out of Illinois, have repeated the protest against the employment of federal troops, and, of course, referred to Governor Altgeld as a towering authority for the correctness of their opinion. They only find fault with him for not having gone far enough. A letter addressed to him by a meeting of the representatives of 350 la-ber unions says: 'We insist that your Excellency take legal steps to compel the withdrawal of said armed forces at once. Even the circulation of petitions for the impeachment of the President and Attorney-general has been resolved. Many people unquestionably consider this rather a good joke-one of the humorous features in the serious affair. Aye, it surely is a broad farce, but with so strong a tragical element in it that the day is certain to come when we shall no longer feel like laughing over it. In the very monstrosity of the notion lies its danger, for in their ignorance and in their passion these people are fearfully capable of believing anything they wish to believe.
"If a single union or official leader of a union has repudiated Debs in a clear and

unequivocal language as to the one essential thing, the principal, I have failed to notice it. Some declared from the start that under the circumstances-referring principally to the hard times-the movement was ill advised, or that, for valid reasons of self-interest, they could not back him in the manner and to the ex-tent he wanted them to. If there still be any among the leaders who hold sound opinions, they have no longer the courage of their convictions. A vast number of unions have made a frank profession of faith and those which have spoken have—to the best of my knowledge—one and all implicitly indorsed the principle contended for by Debs and his organization. That labor will improve the opportunities is a matter of course, otherwise it could no longer hold to the principle. The question with 'labor' cannot be whether, but only when it shall make another onset-wholly

a question of expediency. "To get at the true character and import of the problem confronting us our principal task, therefore, is to examine the nature an scope of the principle contended for by Debs, with the hearty indorsement of practically the whole of organized labor. Until a definite, clear and correct answer is given to this question all discussion of the late strike is necessarily more or less random talk. The Pullman employes, being refused an increase of wages, quit work. Mr. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, took up their cause, though, from prudential reasons, he had counseled them not to strike. Though the strikers did not belong to his organization and his organization stood in no business relation with the Pullman company, he demanded that the company have the case arbitrated. Mr. Pullman declined to do so, declaring that there was nothing to arbitrate, for there was no dispute about any previous agreement, and the question, what wages shall be paid, is no subject for arbitration. Upon this re-fusal Debs boycotted the Pullman cars. The railroad companies cited the fact that they were by contract bound to use the Pullman cars, and declined to respect the boycott. Thereupon Debs tried to tie up the railroads by a strike. Under pretexts which had no connection whatever with the Pullman question strike and tie-up were extended to roads not using Pullman cars. When the interposition of the federal, State and local authorities began to loosen his grip upon the roads he urged all other unions to come to his assistance by . eneral strike. The unions, as we have seen, expressed their approval of what he had done as well as of the principles around which he called upon them to rally, and treated it entirely as a question of expediency whether they should in this instance act in

accordance with this principle MODEL TOWN UN-AMERICAN. "These are, in brief, all the facts having my bearing upon the question of principle. Whether Mr. Pullman is a noble-minded philanthropist or a hard-hearted money scraper-whether Pullman is a 'model town' or based upon what is not only an un-American, but a thoroughly vicious principle (I am and always was decidedly of the latter opinion)-whether the railroad companies are 'bloated corporations,' deserving the execration of the public, or whether their managers and the stockholders are of the same makeup as other business people, 'labor' included-all this, though of interest, and, in part, even of considerable importance, is utterly irrelevant to the allovershadowing question of principle. Now let us take up these relevant facts, one by one, in their chronological order, and see what the principle involved in them is. The Puliman employes exercise their uncontested legal and moral right not to work for wages unsatisfactory to them. A labor organization in no way concerned in the case, and knowing nothing of it except what the one party is pleased to tell it, claims as its right and deems it its moral duty to ride into the lists with armor buckled on and sword drawn solely on the strength of the fact that 'labor' is contending against capital. It thereby proclaims that partisanship is imperatively imposed upon 'labor.' It acts upon the maxim: Right or wrong, 'labor' must go with 'labor.' Starting from this maxim, it advances step by step to the other maxim: In contests between 'labor' and capital, 'labor' is enjoined from admitting that 'labor' can be wrong or that capital can be right. This alone involves a radical revolution, for the fundamental economic fact of society as historically evolved is that capital and labor are not separate and distinct entities, but integral, thoroughly interdependent and inseparably intergrown parts of an organic whole. By laying down the principle that labor must side with labor, labor virtually decides this, and, by denying it, substitutes war for equity, and, ultimately, might for right. Debs did not request, he demanded arbitration. It was an order, backed from the first by an implied, if not an expressed, threat. "The American Railway Union (which

has nothing to do with the Pullman strike except as an arrogant intruder) orders the railroads (which have nothing to do, either, with the Pullman strike or with Mr. Pullman as the controlling power over the Pullman workshops) to punish Mr. Pullman for refusing to do what he has a legal right to refuse. The railroads, on refusing to act as henchmen and executioners for 'labor,' are promptly visited with condign punishment, no other ground being assigned, for their striking employes did not even allege that they were prompted by any grievances of their own. The nineteenth century has often been called the century of inventions. In the judgment of posterity its most astounding inven-tion will surely be this new kind of vicarious punishment. 'How so?' say Debs and Sovereign. 'The railroads, taking up the cudgels for their brother capitalists, have chosen to punish themselves; our law-abiding men have simply ceased working for them.' Friends, that is the theory. But how about the facts? (The author here quotes at length from Debs's orders to his lieutenants in various parts of the country.) "On the 2d of July Debs telegraphed to South Butte, Mont.: 'If strike is not settied within forty-eight hours, complete par-alysis will follow.' Because Mr. Pullman chooses to exercise his legal right and the chooses to exercise his legal right and the rallroads will not be compelled to force him out of it, 'labor' arrogates to itself the right to inflict 'complete paralysis' upon the country. Gracious God! Society is to be henceforth at the mercy of every employer daring to exercise his legal right of refusing arbitration, for 'labor' will then, if it sees fit, exercise its legal right in conformity with its moral duty and com-

pletely paralyze society, even unto starva-tion, and, what is infinitely worse, unto all the mental and moral horrors attendant upon complete paralyzation. If this be not waging war upon society and breaking down its very basis, what then is it? Let us consign the phrase 'Bedlam let loose' to the obsolete figures of speech; we have now a much stronger and therefore more appropriate one, 'Labor let loose. protest the optimistic editors, 'Debs is not labor.' Was this awful condition of

things not brought about by 'labor' fol-lowing the lead of Debs? As to that part

of 'labor' which had not been directly instrumental in bringing about this awful condition of things, I have only to repeat: 'Labor' has fully indorsed the principle on which Debs has taken his stand, and de-clared it wholly a question of expediency how far it ought to be acted out. 'Labor' is fighting the trusts, and, in my opinion justly so. But by professing the Debs principle-and, for that matter, materializing it even to-day to an appalling extent-it has erected itself into the vastest and most mischlevous trust conceivable. It is in principle solidarily arrayed not only against capital, but against society. Not only cap-ital, but also society, holds its rights only on sufferance, For how long yet? Until 'labor' is strong enough to carry out the idea of a general strike and its passion is so aroused that it concludes the moment has come to give full vent to its suicidal madness. To do so it need not resort to riots. Judge Grosscup's charge to the grand has taught it what it may not do if it does not want to come into conflict with the federal government. It will profit by the lesson and avoid the mistakes the next time it has made now. It is by no means an insoluble problem technically to observe the laws and virtually to make mincement of them. "It has been said times out of number in the course of the strike that 'labor' was erecting itself into a State within the State. That is most true, but very far from being the whole truth. The form does not make the slightest difference, and as 'labor' has the right to enact a 'complete paralysis,' and to keep its decree in force as long as it pleases, it has the right to bankrupt every one who can be bankrupted by setting the economic life of the Nation at a standstill. What does it avail us against 'labor' that the Constitution commands: 'No person shall be deprived of property without due process of law'? Besides, federal taxes must be uniform throughout the United States. 'Labor' has unlimited discretion in this respect. It is perfectly free to discriminate as much as it pleases between sections, States, localities, and all kinds of business. The federal government and the State governments must respect the humblest citizen's right of free locomotion. 'Labor' has the right to deprive the whole of it, so far as locomotion depends on the modern means of communication. In the interest of the public the law imposes duties upon common carriers. 'Labor' has the right to render the fulfillment of these duties impossible. It is the duty of the federal government to provide a mail service for the people. It is the right of 'labor' to deprive them of it. The Constitutions says: 'Cruel and unusual punishment' shall not be inflicted. 'Labor' has the right to inflict such punishments, though the persons be not criminals at all, but avowedly 'innocent and well-disposed.' WHAT DEBS II MAY BE.

"Debs II or Dabs III may not be so humane as Debs I. If a future Mayor of Chicago approaches their throne with the humble request to allow a railroad car to be moved to get the carrion out of the city they may not, like Debs I, grant this prayer, and the July sun of 1900 or 1910 may be allowed every chance to breed pestilence out of the accumulating car-

"This list could be easily prolonged. But has not enough been said already to warrent the question 'What are the rights of society which 'labor' is bound to respect? "Verily it is time to cry halt! for what 'labor' does is nothing less than the setting up of the claim that it has the legal and moral right at any time it pleases, and for any alleged grievance or any part of it, solidarily to act as hostis generis humani. Yes, as the enemy of civilized mankind, itself included, nay, itself first and foremost, for though it is not without the pale of possibility that it will triumph for awhile, it will itself suffer the most, and the more it triumphs the greater the self-inflicted punishment will be. 'Labor' may be stron-ger than capital, and for a while even stronger than society, but it is and must ever remain weaker than the nature of

"I trust the American people, but I trust them because I am confident they will not say 'we are all right,' but will have the moral courage to face the facts and thereby render it possible to bring all their mental and moral energies to bear not upon some thousands of rioters, but upon the real problem confronting them. It is so complicated, difficult and vast that, great as those energies are, there are none to spare. Fearful is the responsibility that rests upon this people, not only for them-selves and for their posterity, but for ali mankind. Never before have all these conditions been so favorable for making selfgovernment a permanent success; never again can they be so favorable. If we fall now, after what those who have preceded us have achieved and left us as a priceless heritage, we shall stand in history more deeply branded than any other people, for our guilt will be greater than that of any nation that has ever trod the face of the earth.

A Big Cask.

Brazil Democrat. Alfred Hirt, of Greencastle, woh has been in the stave business for twenty years, has just shipped staves to Paris, France, to make a wine cask, which will be on exhibition there at the world's fair in 1900. This cask will contain 168 staves thirty feet long and ten inches thick that weigh from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds each. The total weight of the staves for this cask is 197,-100 pounds, and the freight to Paris cost \$730.70. It took over two hundred white oak trees to make them. The cask when complete will be twenty-five feet in diameter at each end and thirty feet at the middle, thirty feet high and hold four thousand barrels of wine or 128,000 gallons.

Carnegie's Conversion. Kausas City Journal. Andrew Carnegie's statement in favor of

lewering the wages of American working-

men corresponds with his declaration that

this country no longer needs protection.

The President's reduction of his blowholes fine seems to have made a "tariff reformer" The Cuckoos' Reward. Only the cuckoos are privileged to be the agents for making public letters from the

tariff. This favor in itself is ample return for all the devotion bestowed in the direction of the White House. "Good Democratic Times."

"Business is at the bottom of the vats,"

says ex-President Harrison, and nobody

President explaining his position on the

will disagree with him. It was never found there during his administration.

Last Excursion of the Season to the Seashore. The best time of the year for visiting the seashore is in September; better climate; better fishing; better bathing. The last excursion of the season over the picturesque C. & O. to Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe, Va., will leave Cincimuati Sept. 12, at 7 p. m., reaching Old Point Confert 6 p. m. next day. Round trip from Indianapolis, \$15.80, good to return within fifteen days. Special train wil be composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, elegant day coaches with high-backed seats and the famous F. F. V. dining car. The excursion will be conducted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, a guarantee that only the best people will be met with on the trip. Sleeping car reservations should be made Address Counting Rooms, Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O., or C. B. Ryan, A. G. P. A., C. & O. Railway, Cincinnati.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Low Rate Excursion to Mackinae Island and Petoskey Via Pennsylvania Line.

Leaving Indianapolis 8 a. m., Sept. 11. Only \$6 for round trip to Petoskey or Traverse City, and \$7 to Mackinac Island. For further information apply to ticket agents or address W. F. Brunner, D. P. A., Indianap-

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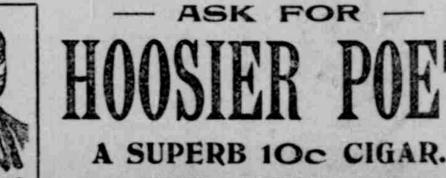
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